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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST.  
Barometer 29.78.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69° 2 p.m. 71°  
Humidity 94 95

April 19, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 71° 2 p.m. 73°  
Humidity 95 95

7640 日八廿月二

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917.

四拜禮 號九十月四英港 港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS,  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE GREAT ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

French "Push" Extending.

London, April 18, 6.15 a.m.  
An extension of the French attack towards Champagne is recorded in a midnight communique. This illustrates afresh the new tactical method spreading, practised by the British at Arras, namely the constant enlargement of the front as the attack progresses, with great strength on the wings, so that when the objective is reached there is no danger of a salient, inviting outflanking. This method enables better contact between the troops, and facilitates artillery fire.

The initial successes of the French in the greatest battle hitherto, in which it is estimated that two millions are engaged, has cheered Paris more than anything since the beginning of the war, and has correspondingly depressed the Germans, as is evidenced by the remarkable wording of their communiqués, which are obviously preparing Germany for bad news.

The enormous weight of guns and numbers of men collected by General von Hindenburg and the desperation of the German resistance show that the enemy was thoroughly prepared for the great French offensive, and as the country north of the Aisne, especially the Craonne plateau, is most difficult—full of hills, woods and deep ravines—the extent of the French gains so early in the battle is most wonderful. Not only has the Crown Prince been heavily defeated, but the advance of the French to the east promises to release Rheims from a martyrdom whose latest phases have been most cruel. The French are already at the foot of Brimont Hill, where the guns were posted which principally shelled the city.

The terrible artillery and machine gun fire, with all kinds of pitfalls, failed to check the assailant, who, within an hour of the attack, were on the horizon all round the village, the defenders of which were seen popping their heads out of underground fastnesses, trying to gather how the battle was going, and obviously unaware that they were surrounded.

The Anglo-French offensives are keeping step admirably, and the pressure on the hundred miles' front has shifted daily so skillfully that the Boches have been at their wits' end to know where to send reserves. The enemy positions are falling easier than the Somme fortresses.

A Brilliant French Action.

London, April 19.  
A French communique states:—In the region south of St. Quentin, there has been very great mutual artillery activity. South of the Oise, east of the Lower Coucy forest, there have been numerous patrol engagements.

Between Sissonville and Auberville, we carried out, during the night-time, operations of detail, securing considerable advantages. To the west, a brilliant action gave us the village of Chavonne and complete possession of Chivy. To the north-east of these places, we carried the whole ground as far as the approaches of Bray-en-Laonnais, into which our patrols penetrated, taking 250 prisoners. In the sector of Ville aux Bois, which we have captured, we have taken several fortified works, and also woods to the east, making prisoner of four hundred.

In Champagne, counter-attacks on our positions on both sides of Mont Cornillet were stopped short by our fire, resulting in bloody enemy losses.

The artillery duel is violent on a great part of the attacking front. The enemy had withdrawn field artillery to the rear. Nevertheless we captured twelve guns, including three heavy ones, and a considerable quantity of machine guns and numerous trench guns.

Since April 16, we have captured 14,000 prisoners.

The German Version.

London, April 18.  
A German official wireless message says:—Artillery fighting is again intense in the sectors of the Arras battlefields.

We repulsed French attacks at Beaulieu ridge on the Craonne heights, north-west of Sille aux Bois wood, near Legodet, and at Courcy on the Aisne-Marne Canal.

We checked fresh attacks in Champagne, preceded by very strong artillery firing on a twenty kilometres' front.

Our counter-attack regained portions of the wood between Moronvillers and Auberville.

We captured five hundred prisoners during Monday's fighting. We destroyed twenty-six armoured cars and brought down eighteen aeroplanes.

Our prisoners now total three thousand. To the west of Monastir, we drove out the French from their positions on a one-kilometre front and repulsed a counter-attack. We took two hundred prisoners.

### GERMAN TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

An Appeal to the Kaiser.

London, April 18.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Count Reventlow, writing to the *Tages Zeitung*, warns the Kaiser against heeding the appeals now appearing in many German papers to renounce territorial expansion. He says:—"Without a German victory, the German Monarchy will soon cease to exist."

### THE RUSSIAN LIBERTY LOAN.

A Patriotic Appeal.

London, April 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that in connection with the opening of the great Liberty Loan, the Government has issued an appeal pointing out that the enemy's aim is to restore the old regime. Therefore it is Russia's duty to subscribe to the loan to ensure victory and to safeguard the new liberty.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### AMERICA'S ENTRY.

Historic House of Commons Speeches.

London, April 18.  
The British Parliament's welcome to our new great Ally, the United States, was given to-day, when the resolution cabled yesterday was moved by Mr. Bivar Law in the House of Commons, in the absence of Mr. Lloyd George (who is on the Continent) and by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords.

Replying in the House of Commons to a question, Sir Robert Cecil stated that America had not formally adhered to the Allies' agreement not to make a separate peace.

Sir Alfred Mond stated that the Stars and Stripes would be flown alongside the Union Jack over all Government buildings on Friday—"America's Day." He announced that the Anglo-American Governments were jointly considering the question of the construction of aircraft.

Mr. Bonar Law, in moving the resolution, said not only the members of the House of Commons, but all the people of the British Empire and Allied countries, welcomed the admission of their new Ally with heartfelt sympathy, not only as the greatest event, but as he hoped and believed, as the turning point of the war. The New World had stepped in to redress the balance of the Old. The United States possessed, probably in greater degree than any other nation, resources which, in the long run, were decisive in war. The quality of her people was shown nearly sixty years ago in a struggle which was essentially not dissimilar from the present. Since then, Americans had shown resource, energy and adaptability in peace, and the same qualities would be applied equally successfully to war.

Mr. Bonar Law said, that since her entry into the war, America had already shown that her enemies must beware of her, and despite the fact that the path immediately ahead of us has never been more difficult, he hoped and believed that the long night of sorrow and anguish which had desolated the world was drawing to a close.—(Cheers.) He welcomed the admission of America also because it morally justified our own action.—(Cheers.) America, like Britain, entered the war because she could do no other.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the entry of America was a fitting pendant to the Revolution which brought Russia into the circle of freed nations. He had read with deep admiration, and profound agreement, the speech, worthy of Lincoln, in which President Wilson announced the entry of America into the war.—(Cheers.) A German newspaper, the other day declared that America was going to war for nothing. From a German viewpoint that was true. America, like the British Empire, was not animated with the love of conquest, greed of territory or selfish ends. The aims and ideals that President Wilson had so nobly expressed were ours, and, like us, the Americans found that fighting was the only method of securing these aims.—(Cheers.)

Mr. A. Quirk doubted whether even now the world had realised the full significance of the step that the United States had taken. "I do not use language of flattery or exaggeration when I say that it is one of the most disinterested acts in history."—(Cheers.) He proceeded to show how the war was not doing appreciable material harm to the United States, nor was America's independence or liberty directly imperilled. She had not wanted territory. What then brought her into the war was nothing but the constraining force of the conscience of humanity, growing in compulsive authority month by month, with the gradual unfolding of the real character and aims of Germany.—(Cheers.)

Mr. A. Quirk continued to say that America saw the whole future of civilised Government and intercourse, and particularly the fortunes and faith of democracy, imperilled. In such a situation, aloofness would not only be a blunder but a crime. "To stand aside with stopped ears, folded arms and averted gaze, when you have the power to intervene, is to become not a mere spectator but an accomplice."—(Cheers.) But none of us feared how America would finally decide.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Dillon, on behalf of the Nationalists, joined most heartily in welcoming the United States. He ventured the prophecy that the United States battle-roll would contain a greater portion of men of Irish blood than of any other races in America.—(Cheers.) The presence of America at the Peace Conference would be a sign of hope, assurance and liberty.

Mr. Wardle, on behalf of the Labourites, said, if the entrance of America into the war resulted in the establishment of a great league of nations charged to keep the world's peace, none of the sacrifices which had been made would be too great.

The House of Commons passed the resolution unanimously.

Later.  
The House of Lords has unanimously passed the resolution regarding America's entry into the war.

### THE RUMANIAN CAMPAIGN.

Will The Germans Withdraw?

London, April 18.  
It is reported from Jassy that the Germans have burnt Braila and Focșani. The Rumanian military authorities consider this as symptomatic of an early German withdrawal.

More British Captures.

London, April 18.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We have progressed south-east and eastward of Epehy. We have captured Villere-Guilain village and have improved our position in the neighbourhood of Lagnicourt. There is some rain.

227 Guns Captured.

London, April 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—The British have captured 227 guns since April 9. The weather continues to be the most poisonous the oldest soldier can recall. Nevertheless, since yesterday we advanced between Goussacourt and Villere, and also pushed on south of Lagnicourt, the tower of which we have retaken.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### AMERICA AT WAR.

The Attack by a German Submarine.

London, April 18.  
With regard to the German submarine which attacked an American destroyer (reported in our earlier wires), the Navy Department at Washington states that the destroyer sighted the submarine running submerged. The latter fired, the torpedo missing the destroyer by thirty yards. It then disappeared.

This is Germany's first recognition of the existence of a state of war, though it was reported last week that Germany was about to declare as a prohibited area Boston, New York, Charlestown, Savannah, Delaware Capes, and Chesapeake Bay.

The War Revenue Bill.

London, April 18.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Senate has unanimously passed the seven billion dollars Revenue Bill, including amendments which will necessitate a conference of the two Houses before the President can attach his signature.

### AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

Willingness to Give Liberal Help.

London, April 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Government is only awaiting definite word from Russia regarding her needs, when it will give every needed assistance, financial and otherwise. The feeling in the United States is that the Government should go to almost any length to assist in strengthening the new democratic regime to make its resistance against Germany more effective.

### ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN BRAZIL.

Houses Attacked and Other Buildings Burnt.

London, April 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro states that a crowd at Porto Alegre, in Rio Grande do Sul, attacked and damaged seventy-two German houses. They set fire to the German Club and to a large store. The police were powerless to prevent the fire, which spread to Brazilian houses.

The riot was provoked by Germans at a hotel, firing a fusillade at a passing tramcar, whose occupants were cheering the Allies.

The mob entered a house belonging to a German and found a coining plant. The occupier was arrested.

The whole garrison of the State has been called out to prevent a spread of the disorders.

The Riots Spreading.

London, April 18.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, the anti-German rioting appears to be spreading. It has now reached Rio Clara in the State of San Paulo.

The Germans in Paraná are becoming alarmed and are flocking into Santa Catharina, which is a German stronghold.

### THE RUSSIAN ARMIES.

A Cheering Report.

London, April 18.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Premier and other Ministers visited Headquarters to discuss questions regarding the provisioning of the armies. They noted that the general situation of the Army, as compared with that at the end of March, had considerably improved, especially in connection with food-stuff. Indeed, the armies are now well supplied with provisions.

The Minister of Agriculture stated that it would be his duty to meet every requirement of the armies in the matter of provisioning.

The Premier declared that the unrest which the Army showed in the first stages of the Revolution had completely disappeared. The fighting spirit was daily improving, while the discipline was excellent. The Army was quite ready to encounter the enemy.

General Karmakoff, commanding the troops at Petrograd, has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to return the forty-thousand revolvers taken from the military stores during the Revolution.

### THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

General Smuts' Summary.

London, April 18.  
The *Gazette* publishes a despatch from General Smuts, detailing the operations in German East Africa from November 28, 1916, to January 20, when he relinquished the command. After mentioning the evacuation of twelve thousand white troops at the end of 1916, owing to the prevalence of malaria and dysentery, and their replacement by natives, he emphasises that the success hitherto achieved in a most trying and exacting campaign was mainly due to unremitting efforts and resolute endurance of all ranks. General Smuts pays a high tribute to the work of the Navy and the ready and efficient assistance of the Governments of India, South Africa, British East Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar. He details the services rendered by the Indian Government, including the keeping up of a flow of reinforcements, providing the entire food supply for the Indian troops, besides flour and certain stores for the British troops. The Indian Government also gave large quantities of other supplies. General Smuts mentions that the Indian ration was exceptionally good.

The Government of South Africa maintained a steady flow of reinforcements and supplied an enormous number of coloured labourers, many thousands of mules and donkeys, hundreds of motor cars, waggons and large quantities of foodstuffs and other supplies. All the demands were executed very carefully and promptly. General Smuts also gratefully acknowledges the help of the British, South African, and Indian Red Cross workers in South Africa, and the gifts of the Committees.

(Continued on page 8).

## SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

Business Still Very Slack.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co. in their Weekly Share Circular (Shanghai, 14th April), say:—Owing to the Easter Holidays the fortnight which has elapsed since we last wrote has only afforded eight full working days, and during these business has been very slack. While money is somewhat easier, clients are unwilling to offer higher prices than those nominally ruling and which are too low to induce any but forced sales. A little demand has been shown for the sounder class of investment securities, and some parcels of these have been rendered available by the temptingly high rate of exchange. Debentures have however become a practically dead market save for some small business in the current Municipal Loan. To-day's opening rate for T.T. on London was 3/5; the Dollar rate being 72.15.

Company Meetings etc.—Langkats. After confirmation of the dividend voted at the recent meeting, by the meeting to be held in Langkat, payment of Tls. 1 per share will be made on 28th inst. Consolidated: The Annual Meeting is advertised for 25th inst., when a final dividend of 12, making 52 per cent for the year, will be proposed: the accounts have not yet reached us. Dominions: Of the Profit on the year's working, the Directors propose to write off Tls. 35,830.29 for Depreciation, to pay a Final of 50 per cent, making 150 per cent for the year and carry forward Tls. 6,295.50. Summarus: An issue of 6,500 shares, one new for two old, will be made at Tls. 50 each to shareholders on the register on 23rd instant. Semambu: The Directors will propose the payment of a final dividend of 65, making 10 per cent for the year, at the meeting to take place on 25th inst.: accounts not yet to hand. Senawang: On 24th inst., the eleventh annual meeting is to take place when a resolution will be put forward allocating Tls. 50,137.50 to the payment of a final dividend, making 33 per cent for the year, leaving Tls. 12,025.90 to be carried forward. Shanghai Pabang: An interim of 10 per cent, announced as payable on 23rd inst. Tsingings: A final dividend of 15 per cent, making 25 per cent for the year will be proposed at the meeting to be held on 27th inst. Shanghai Gas Co.: The Directors suggest the payment of a dividend of Tls. 24 per share: the meeting will take place on 28th inst. The sum of Tls. 139,749.47 is to be written off for depreciation, Tls. 30,000 transferred to Renewals Account, and Tls. 34,232.27 carried forward.

### The Chinese Minister of Interior.

In view of the Parliamentary opposition, the Chinese Government has abandoned the idea of nominating Tien Wen-shih as Minister for the Interior. He is Shou-kung, chief secretary in the Presidential office, is mentioned as a probable candidate.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Hongkong School Sports  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.  
Saturday, April 21.  
Hongkong Gymkhana.  
First meeting of the season.



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GENERAL NEWS.

**Indian War Loan.**  
Delhi, March 16.—Applications for the Indian War Loan received on the 15th March amounted to Rs. 1,40,08,000, exclusive of Madras, the report from which has not yet been received. The distribution among the different provinces is as follows:—Calcutta Rs. 63,52,000, Bombay Rs. 68,83,000, United Provinces 48,000, Punjab 1,00,000, Burma 5,84,000, Bihar and Orissa 21,000, Central Provinces 34,000, Assam 4,000.  
**Census for China.**  
Hitherto no proper census has been taken to ascertain the real number of the population of China. The Vice-President has expressed his wishes to the Central Government that the Government should ascertain the population of the country, before proceeding to various reforms. In order to qualify the people to be good citizens of the Republic a certain amount of education, said the Vice-President, should be given to them all, and the taking of a census in the first step for the introduction of popular education. His project is to commence with certain districts and then let other districts adopt or improve the method until the census of the whole province is taken.—Peking Daily News.  
**Luk Wing-Ting's Letter of Resignation.**  
The Peking Government Gazette has published a copy of General Luk Wing-ting's letter to the Government formally applying for permission to resign from the Military Governorship of Kwangtung. General Luk states in the letters that headache and hemorrhage are his principal ailments. He expresses his readiness to serve the country if the country should need men. But he points out that the nation can dispense with his services, as peace and order reign throughout the country. He begs the President to relieve him of the office of Tschun of Kwangtung so that he might be able to avail himself of the present time of quiescence to recuperate his health. The President, however, has rejected his application by a Rescript just issued.  
**Chicago-New York Aerial Mail Service.**  
An official of the Japanese Communications Department is responsible for the following remarks:—The American Post Office has announced that it will open shortly an aerial postal service between New York and Chicago. This aerial service will involve an initial expenditure of \$200,000. The machines carrying mail matter to the amount of from 600 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. will leave each station at 6 p.m. and cover the distance of 720 miles in eight hours on an average. Besides three stations for the replenishing of fuel and other supplies, there will be established between the two cities, stations at 22 miles interval provided with special lights for the landing of the postal aeroplanes in case of emergency. It has been arranged to despatch letters requiring urgent delivery even at midnight.  
**Calcutta Trade Mark Case.**  
Calcutta, March 16.—At High Court to-day, before Justice Greaves, an application was made on behalf of Kaster Chandra, a Marwari merchant of Delhi and Calcutta, for a rule on the National Bank of India to show cause why criminal proceedings started at Delhi by the National Bank against him should not be stayed pending the hearing of the civil suit filed at Calcutta High Court by the latter against the bank. Both the plaintiff and the bank had been selling a certain kind of gold bars with a particular get up. The bank thought plaintiff's was a colorable imitation of their get up, and to have that point decided the plaintiff instituted a suit in the Calcutta High Court and an injunction had been issued against the bank restraining them from interfering with the plaintiff's business. Thereafter the bank instituted a criminal case against the plaintiff for fraudulent use of a property mark. Present application was for staying of those criminal proceedings at Delhi. His Lordship issued a rule.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**A Historic Fort.**  
Those who are accustomed to travel by water between Shanghai and Hongchow will miss the old fort at Oo Ling Jao just above the town of Dongai, remarks the N. China Daily News. This fort which played a prominent part in the Teiping Rebellion stands at the junction of the Grand Canal and the docks leading to Mukden and the Council's office at Pingchow. The stone which the fort was constructed being removed to Hangchow.

**Suspension of Wireless.**  
The Japanese Department of Communications announces that the Wireless Telegraph Bureau at Hawaii, belonging to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., in America, having been closed temporarily by order of the Admiralty, it has become impossible for the Honolulu Wireless Office to respond to applications for the transmission of foreign wireless messages.

**Mr. Bryan, Patriot.**  
The Osaka Asahi's special correspondents at New York wires that Mr. Bryan, who has been ready to make almost any sacrifice to prevent a war between the United States and Germany, has sent in an application to President Wilson for active service in the ranks. He has asked the President, in the event of his services not being required as a soldier at present, to give him some suitable work until his services as a soldier are required. Mr. Bryan states that while he was determined to make any sacrifice in order to prevent a war, since the war has been decided upon by the people he has resolved to offer his life to the State. Mr. Bryan holds the rank of Colonel, having commanded the Nebraska Regiment at the time of the American-Spanish war.

**Germany's Darling Spies.**  
Paris, February 23.—The importance of German spies is well illustrated by the incidents connected with Mr. Gerard's arrival in France. It was reported at the time that a number of persons professing to belong to the Ambassador's suite were arrested by the French authorities at the frontier. The fact is now confirmed. During the hard Customs formalities at Pontarlier, one of the French police officers stepped up to a well-dressed man who seemed to be one of the diplomatic party, and exclaimed "You are a German." There was a great sensation. The individual challenged stoutly denied the charge, but meantime the Ambassador approached and, learning the reason of the altercation, declared "I have never seen the man before." Mr. Gerard then looking round, pointed out two other men who were total strangers to him, although pretending to belong to his suite. The three were arrested. All had forged papers, seemingly in order.

**The Case of Mr. Thayer.**  
The case in which Mr. H. H. Thayer, Lecturer of English at St. Paul's College, Taikij, is charged with an infringement of the Military Secrets Law, was opened at the Yokohama Chibo Saibansho the other day. The accused was accompanied by Mr. Hirasawa, who has been retained for the defence. After the usual examination of the accused to ascertain his place of address, profession, and other personal matters, the Presiding Judge announced that the proceedings would be private, whereupon Bishop McKim and other foreigners and a few Japanese ladies, who were present, withdrew. The charge made against Mr. Thayer by the Public Prosecutor is that at about 5 p.m. on January 17th, 1917, he, without permission of the authorities concerned, sought free access to the fortified zone of the Yokosuka naval wireless station, built on Kusunokiyama, at Yokosuka, for the purpose of national defence, thereby committing a violation of the law for the protection of military secrets. The next hearing was to take place on April 13th.

If you have lost your appetite and the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDER CAFE is sure to tempt you.

## NOTICES.



- |       |                                  |                     |
|-------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 64427 | Bonnie Wee Thing                 | McCormack.          |
| 64411 | Beautiful Isle of Somewhere      | Williams.           |
| 64491 | Lullaby (from "Indian Songs")    | Culp.               |
| 64183 | My Liddle                        | Gluck.              |
| 64472 | Pirate Song                      | Witherspoon.        |
| 64450 | Solitude                         | Aida.               |
| 87230 | Serenade                         | McCormack-Kreisler. |
| 64392 | The Swallows                     | Glu k.              |
| 74204 | Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes | McCormack.          |
| 74325 | Have Pity, Sweet Eyes!           | Kreisler.           |

Call in and hear them.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.THE ONLY  
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN  
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

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NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.Tel. No. 1877.  
THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY  
COLIN MACKENZIE & CO.  
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS  
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

## ERASMIC TOILET CREAM

A vanishing toilet cream which is non-greasy, delicately fragrant, and very pleasant to use. It imparts clear, healthy skin and is a sure beautifier of the complexion.

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1917.

## FAST SAILING MODEL YACHT.

27th inches in Length.  
Automatic Steering Gear.  
TO BE RAFFLED.

Tickets \$1.00.

To be obtained from the Ladies.  
On view at Thos. Cook & Son's Office, Made, and kindly presented by, Lieut. Pooley, R.N.R.

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

A Special Dinner will be served at the  
GRAND HOTEL  
On St. George's Day,  
APRIL, 23RD 1917,  
at  
\$2.50 per head.  
The ENTIRE PROCEEDS  
of this  
Dinner  
WILL BE GIVEN to the  
HONGKONG AEROPLANE  
FUND.  
A Special Concert after dinner  
has been arranged by the  
Management.  
Book your Tables early.COLONIAL SECRETARY'S  
DEPARTMENT.IT IS HEREBY notified that  
the Government are prepared  
to let as office to suitable tenant  
Room No. 5 on the floor of the  
Post Office building (New  
Government Offices) in Pedder  
Street on a yearly tenancy.Further particulars and conditions of letting may be obtained on application at the Office of  
Director of Public Works,  
CLAUDE SEVERN,  
Colonial Secretary.  
Hongkong, 13th April, 1917.HONGKONG GYMKHANA.  
CLUB.THE FIRST GYMKHANA  
MEETING of the Season will  
be held at HAPPY VALLEY on  
SATURDAY, the 21st April,  
1917, commencing at 3 P.M.  
The Charge of Admission will  
be \$1.00 for others than Members  
of the Hongkong Jockey Club or  
Gymkhana Club.  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform  
free.The Committee invite the  
Ladies of Hongkong to be  
present.HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.  
LIMITED.(Incorporated in the United  
Kingdom.)NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the Ordinary General  
Meeting of the Hongkong Tramway  
Company, Limited, will be  
held at the Offices of Messrs.  
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,  
Pedder Street, Hongkong, on  
WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of  
April, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON,  
to transact the ordinary business  
of the Company.By Order of the Board,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1917.FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS  
from RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL,  
NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA,  
BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL  
OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS.  
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, "FRENCH  
THERAPY," is a powerful and  
effective treatment for all the  
above mentioned ailments. It is  
entirely free from any harmful  
effects, and is a true and  
valuable discovery. It is  
sold in all the leading  
pharmacies and chemists.  
"FRENCH THERAPY" is a  
valuable discovery. It is  
sold in all the leading  
pharmacies and chemists.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS  
SHOP in Chater Road next  
Moutrie's Lane at rear. Apply  
—Clark & Co.TO BE LET—UNFURNISHED  
NO. 2 MACDONNELL  
ROAD.—Apply: Johnson Stokes  
& Master. Princess Building.TO BE LET—Immediately  
Possession or on May 1st.  
ONE or TWO ROOMS: can be  
let singly, or together, with  
board, in good locality. Apply  
"Via Media" c/o "Hongkong  
Telegraph."TO BE LET—First class  
FURNISHED ROOMS,  
suitable for Single Men, or  
Married Couples, with or without  
board. Electric Light and Bells.  
Use of Telephone. Terms moderate.  
Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. E.  
Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.TO BE LET—FOUR-ROOM-  
ED HOUSES in Gordon  
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,  
and A "FLAT" in Humphreys  
Buildings, Kowloon.TO LET OR FOR SALE.—  
Kowloon Marine Lot 48,  
with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft.  
suitable for coal storage or  
erection of godowns.  
Apply to:—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &  
FINANCE CO. LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.TO BE LET—OFFICES at 7,  
Connaught Road, C.  
OFFICES in King's & York  
Buildings.HOUSES in Clifton Gardens,  
Conduit Road,  
HOUSES in Broadwood &  
Moreton Terraces,  
HOUSES on Shamien, CAN-  
TON.Apply to:—  
THE HONGKONG LAND  
INVESTMENT & AGENCY  
Co., Ltd.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Kowloon, FUR-  
NISHED or UNFURNISHED  
ROOM. Board if desired.  
Apply 6, Victoria View.TO BE LET—No. 2  
STEWART TERRACE  
Furnished. Apply—H. E.  
Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

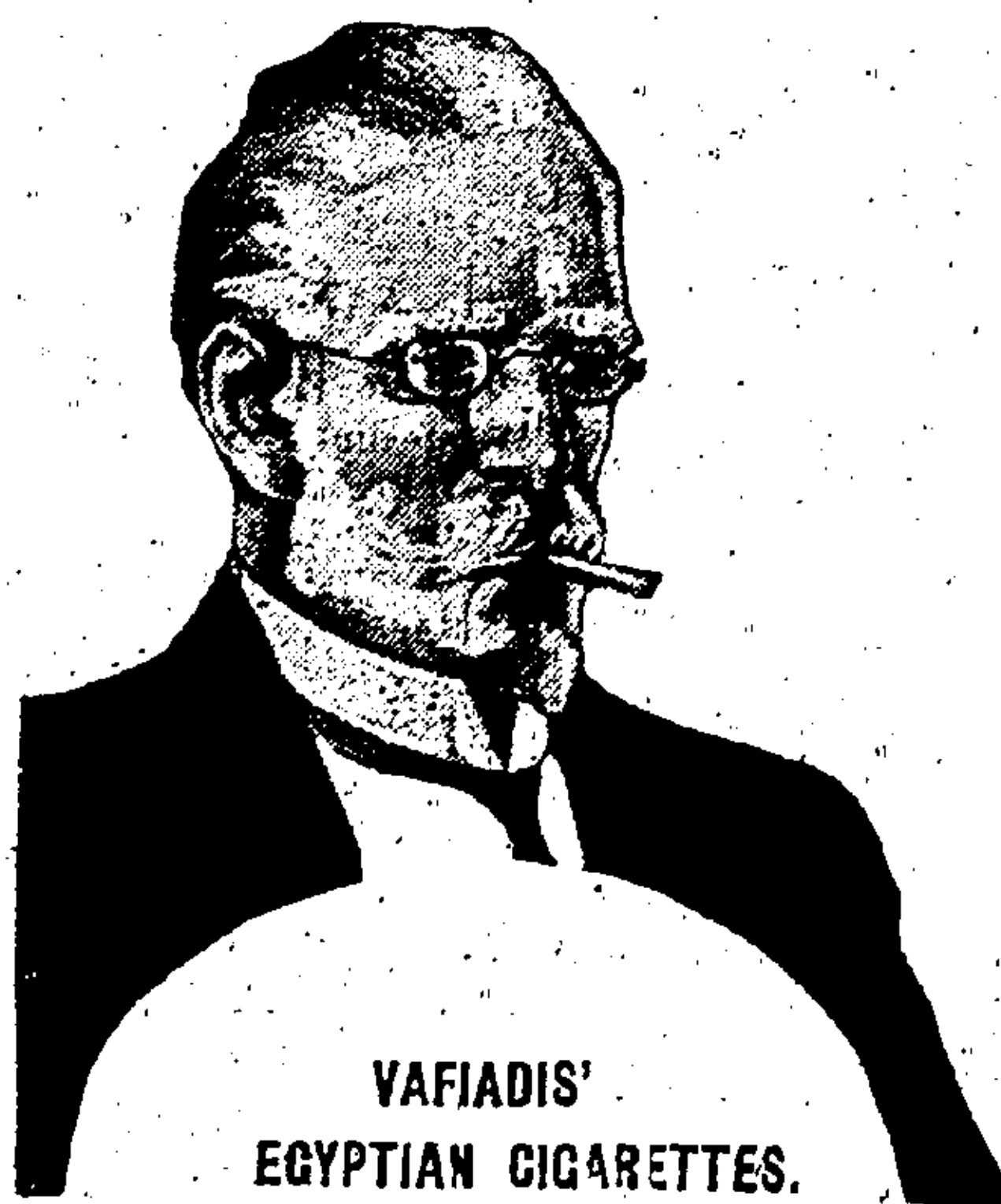
## WANTED.

WANTED.—Vladivostok firm  
requires CLERK for Bri-  
tish correspondence. Apply to  
Box 1274 c/o "Hongkong Tele-  
graph."WANTED.—WILLIAM'S  
CHINESE-ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY, second hand.  
Apply "K." c/o the "Hongkong  
Telegraph."WANTED.—Immediately  
SECOND ENGINEER for  
British steamer "Sisiman."  
Manila. \$250 Philippine cur-  
rency. Apply 18, Nathan Road,  
Kowloon.WANTED.—Cheap SECOND  
HAND IRON SAFE in  
good working order. Capable of  
holding fifteen to twenty thou-  
sand dollars in silver coins.  
Apply Bell c/o "Hongkong  
Telegraph."WANTED.—An ELECTRI-  
CAL or MARINE EN-  
GINEER is required as a Shift  
Engineer at the Generating  
Station of the Hongkong Electric  
Co., Ltd. Wanchai. Apply in  
writing accompanied by details  
of experience and copies of  
testimonials to The Manager,  
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., St.  
George's Buildings.

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MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.  
Apply to  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong 18th February, 1917

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VAFIADIS'  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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TO GOLFERS  
AND OTHERSSMOKE EMBASSY  
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOTHEY  
BEAT  
EVERY-  
THINGCOTELLA DAY  
SHIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED:

A CHOICE SELECTION IN PLAIN WHITE  
WITH SELF STRIPES MADE FROM THE  
BEST ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS, WITH SOFT  
OR HARD CUFFS.  
IRREPROACHABLE IN

FIT. STYLE AND QUALITY

Prices from \$3.75 each.

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21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH  
CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.APPLICATION forms for  
Membership of the above  
Association may be obtained  
from all the Banks or from the  
undersigned.THE UNION INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,  
Honorary Secretaries &  
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.  
NOTICE.THE HALF-YEARLY MEET-  
ING of Members will be  
held on SATURDAY, the 21st  
April, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON,  
at the Offices of the JOCKEY  
CLUB on the Ground Floor of  
the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE,  
Chater Road.By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course,  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1917.

G. R.

## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents  
promptly executed at lowest  
cash prices for all British and  
Continental goods, including:  
Books and Stationery,  
Boots, Shoes and Leather,  
Chemicals and Druggists'  
Sundries,  
China, Earthenware and  
Glassware,  
Cycles, Motor Cars and  
Accessories,  
Drapery, Millinery and Piece  
Goods,  
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,  
Hardware, Machinery and  
Metals,  
Jewellery, Plats and Watches,  
Photographic and Optical Goods,  
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,  
etc., etc.Commission 2 1/2% to 5%  
Trade Discounts allowed.  
Special Quotations on Demand.  
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.  
Consignments of Produce Sold  
on Account.  
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25 ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.  
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"BEST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER  
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Factory at Yuenai.OFFICE: No. 24, Des Voeux Road, W.  
Telephone No. 177, K. 1.WE are the leading Manufacturers in  
this class of Goods. Our "Best-  
Class" Gingers are all fresh and of the first  
quality. Our "Soy" is prepared from the  
best quality of Soybeans. We give our special  
attention to the business and sanitary  
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A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

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INFECTIOUS and CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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TELEPHONE NO 16.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917.

## THE CORPSE EXPLOITATION COMPANY.

Since our remarks in yesterday's issue, on the latest piece of German culture, farther details of this beastliness have come to light—details which, we most fervently trust, will reach the ears of every man, woman and child throughout China. The story of the Hun fat factory is so amazing that, were it told of any other nation in the world, no one would believe it. Even as it is, one reads with a sort of half expectation that a later wire will show that someone has been indulging in the diversion commonly known as "leg-pulling," and that some newspaper man or other, with an itch for "scoops," has been very badly humbugged. That, however, is the very charitable line that the *Telegraph* endeavored to adopt when the first accounts were published as to the conduct of German soldiers in Belgium and Northern France. But proof that the wildest tales were true was not long in forthcoming as regards the allegations of cruelty, and, since then, so many wonderful things have happened that the average man is now perfectly willing to take as fact whatever is told him as to German savagery. There is, after all, nothing in this latest alleged performance that is contrary to Hun custom and practice. It is certain that, quite early in the war, German chemists were boasting that the fats needed for the manufacture of munitions could, at need, be obtained from corpses. It will be remembered, too, that what finally persuaded General Fung Kuo-cheng, the Chinese Vice President, that the Germans were really no better than they should be, was the repetition of this boast by Admiral von Hintze, the Boche Ambassador who was kicked out of China the other day.

Godless—in its most literal sense—is the term which best sums up Germany's condition to-day. She has cast out God from her calculations; and, for the land that does this, there is a heavy price to pay. There has never been in history a case of any country's sinking to such a level of gross materialism as that implied by this latest ghastly move of Germany's; and, if the Allies do their duty completely, no such case will ever occur again. None but cannibals ever failed in proper respect to the dead, until German culture came along with this new gospel of sweetness and light. There can be no more sure indication that the German people themselves are corrupt through and through, than the fact that they endure this unspeakable outrage. The British are the most law-abiding race in the world; but if a law providing for this kind of thing were so much as hinted at by their rulers, there would be the bloodiest revolution in the world's history. In the name of Heaven, of what sort of material are these awful Germans composed? And the ghastly work is being done by soldiers! The toughest Tommy that ever drew breath comes to the salute when the funeral of a total stranger passes, and the hardest cases that ever worked before the mast speak in hushed tones so long as there is a dead body on board. Yet Germany can find soldiers who are willing to do such devil's work as that described in yesterday's wire, even though some of the bodies they are handling may be those of their own brothers and comrades-in-arms. And how does the newspaper-reading public relish the news that its Government is allowing people to make money—large sums of money, apparently—by such a horrible traffic? How do the parents who have given their children to the Kaiser regard this method of disposing of their dear ones?

Yes; it is all very delightful. And the ghouls who invent and encourage such an industry are the people whom the peace-makers wish us to love and to cherish; the people whom some Britishers are willing to see back in England—and in Hongkong—after the war is over. And many of their brothers are still at large in Britain to-day, while others are being consigned at such places as Donington Hall; or, if they happen to die, are given a funeral with full military honours! Surely this will prove the last straw with our people at home, and will prompt them to take definite action to prevent any Hun from showing his foul face on British soil again. For we have to remember that a benevolent and broadminded institution like the Corpse Exploitation Company is not going to worry itself very seriously as to the nationality of the bodies that are sent to the cauldron. It will, of course, argue that a dead Britisher or Frenchman is just as good an asset as a dead compatriot; and even at this moment the bodies of our own brothers and comrades and sons who have fallen in the fight may be on their way to the factory. We should be glad if the peace-mongers, and those who say that they have no quarrel with the German people, would turn this last point over in their minds for an hour or two.

### The Searchers.

A *Telegraph* reader writes us about a point which we have many times been obliged to raise: the overbearing manner of the native opium searchers, to wit. These men, he says, are civil enough so long as their European superior officers are in sight, but at other times, their behaviour towards Chinese passengers is such as would hardly impress there favourably with Hongkong's way of doing things. We are in entire agreement with our correspondent. The Imports and Exports Department is one of the few which, in the main, may be regarded as working satisfactorily; its European staff gets through an enormous amount of extremely useful and necessary labour without any fuss; but its Chinese staff is anything but immaculate. Its uniformed searchers seem to think that they have a perfect right to assume a Prussian sternness towards Chinese travellers and to cause them as much inconvenience as possible. The result, of course, is that many people from Canton are under the impression that the British Government encourages its employees to be churlish. This is all the more annoying in that there is no more courteous and careful person to be found than the pukka British official in general—a fact which has been proved thousands of times by the voluntary testimony of Americans and Continentals. Then why should a Chinese of the coolie class be allowed to annoy other Chinese, by roughly handling their belongings and often by addressing deliberately insulting remarks to them? And besides all this, we hear, from time to time, very ugly stories as to these gentlemen's interesting little habit of demanding money from Chinese strangers—and getting it. The sequestrating, like the insolence, is not easy to bring home to the transgressors, for the manifest reason that such things do not happen when a European is in sight. But here, surely, is an opportunity for enthusiastic Chinese Police Reservists.

If some of them would obtain permission to hang round the wharves in disguise, we might soon see some of the offenders roped in.

### Boche Domestic Affairs.

Between the German labour troubles and the Austrian Ministerial resignations, our dear friends the Huns do not appear to be having too rosy a time within their own household. And yet on the top of it all, we have that unspeakable act, Count Revonlow, trying to play Achtophel to Wilhelm's Absalom, by warning him "not to heed the appeals now appearing in many German papers to renounce territorial expansion." In a moment of inspiration, this journalistic nobleman adds: "Without a German victory, the German monarchy must soon cease." Is Count Revonlow so besotted and bemused that he does not realise that the days for talking about German victories are gone by? How much longer does he think that he and his friends can continue to fool the Hun public? The German monarchy must indeed soon cease; firstly, because the Allies have every pious intention of taking in hand the Kaiser and his heir; secondly, because even a thick-headed German populace is now coming to realise that monarchism, as the Hohenzollerns understand it, means the grossest tyranny that ever defiled the world. Austria is evidently arriving at the same conclusion, and, looking towards the Russian upheaval, naturally asks herself: Will it be our turn next? Republicanism is in the air where both Empires are concerned; Austria may perchance put off the evil day for a season, but as to Germany there can hardly be two ways of thinking. If a hundred and twenty-five thousand men were to go on strike in Britain or America, even in war time, no one would see any special significance in the fact, for in both countries the utmost freedom of speech and action is permitted. But that such a thing can happen in much-dragoned Germany is a very different matter. It means that the people have at last begun to kick over the traces, police and soldiers notwithstanding. What will be the next act in this little domestic drama?

### DAY BY DAY.

MOST MEN SEEM TO HAVE TWO OBJECTS IN LIFE: ONE IS TO BECOME RICH, AND THE OTHER IS TO BECOME RICHER.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.7/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 260th anniversary of the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Admiral Blake.

Interim Dividend.  
Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Alma Estates, Limited, has declared an interim dividend of 1/6s. 0/45.

Kailan Output.  
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 17, amounted to 84,995 tons and the sales during the period, to 56,334 tons.

Exporting Silver Dollars.  
Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with trying to export 22 silver dollars without a permit. His Worship gave defendant a caution and forfeited the dollars.

St. George's Day.  
Attention is directed to an advertisement regarding the distribution of badges on St. George's Day. It is also notified that the side-shows at the Parade Ground will be roofed in, so that if there is rain this will in no way interfere with the afternoon's arrangements.

Nothing to Eat.  
At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a box of clothing, money and articles to the value of \$60. Defendant said that he had no money; he was out of work and had nothing to eat. Inspector Kent said that all the stolen property had been recovered. Defendant was sent to prison for a month.

Salted Herrings.  
"I picked up three or four, as I wanted them to eat," said a Chinese, charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at that the Police Court this morning, with stealing some salted herrings from the Hongkong and Kowloon wharf. His Worship sent him to prison for a month, and ordered that he should be exposed in the stocks for four hours.

Looking for a Friend.  
Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing two pairs of shoes from the drivers' quarters at the Dragon Motor Company. Defendant said that he had given up looking for a friend and he saw a pair of shoes, which he thought he would like. His Worship sent him to prison for seven days.

Stolen Jackets.  
A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing two jackets and a purse, from the second floor of 155, Connaught Road Central. Fortunately, the purse was empty. Inspector Kent stated that defendant had three previous convictions against him. His Worship sent the man to prison for three months.

Allice Memorial Hospital.  
The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—China and Japan Telephone Co. \$211.92; J. M. Alves & Co., \$25; Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., \$10; C. H. Gale, \$10; C. H. Blason, \$10; G. Ladin, \$10; G. W. Barton, \$10; G. A. Danlop, \$10; G. Tisdall, \$10; W. J. Tatcher, \$10.

Alleged Uttering of Base Coin.  
A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with uttering about two dollars worth of counterfeit coin. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence. Inspector Sim said that defendant went into an Indian shop and asked for 15 cents worth of sweets. When the man behind the counter took the dollar tendered, he felt that it was light, and expressed the opinion that it was bad. Immediately the boy made off. Another Indian chased him, and caught him, and he was taken to the Police Station. There was some other good money found on him. The case was adjourned.

### THE OVERSEAS CLUB.

#### Question of a Hongkong Branch.

Last evening local members of the Overseas Club met at Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company's mess, there being about twenty present. Mr. H. Hancock, a life member of the Club, was voted to the chair.

The Chairman spoke of the need of establishing a branch of the Club, with permanent headquarters, in Hongkong; and "Mr. J. J. Bryan, the Hon. Corresponding Secretary, stated that the difficulty was to get suitable premises, besides which they only had about 150 subscribing members.

Mr. Bryan stated, with regard to the upkeep of beds at Netley Hospital, that he felt sure they could provide for three beds, and he had cabled Home a sum of \$1,309, but that was not sufficient, as the cost had risen from \$52 to \$85 per annum per bed, so in March he sent a further sum to make up the required amount. Subscriptions were not due again until November, but he suggested approaching the gentlemen who had been kind enough to collect, to see if some of the money could not be devoted to the air-craft fund. As far as he knew there would be no objection, and \$500 might be so devoted. He had been rather disappointed to see that more members had not subscribed to the Bed Fund, and he reminded members that small subscriptions would not be despised.

Mr. Macintosh thought that the money subscribed for the beds should not be devoted to any other purpose.

Other members agreed, and Mr. Bryan said his sole idea was to give a lift to the Aeroplane Fund. Eventually it was decided to allow the matter to stand over to see how the Aeroplane Fund progressed.

Mr. Bryan, speaking with regard to the Aeroplane Fund, said that of the first three Hongkong aeroplanes, the Tai Yau Bank had subscribed for the cost of one and a half, and towards the cost of the remaining one and a half, about 60 per cent. had been subscribed by large firms. He appealed for wider support from the general community, and, in speaking of the assistance given by various organisations, stated that he had received a cheque for \$1,085 from the Parnes Club, while the "Sergeants' Mess of the Hongkong Volunteers had given \$25. He also spoke of the help which had been promised by the Victoria Cinematograph, Chinese cinematographs and the Grand Hotel.

Mr. Crawford gave some interesting particulars of the Club's headquarters in London, and eventually it was decided to call another meeting for May 2, to which the public will be invited, for the purpose of considering the establishment of a local branch.

### COMING TO HONGKONG.

#### One of the World's Humourists.

We are informed that the Victoria Theatre has engaged the services of Mr. Joseph Blasecheck, the well-known humorist, and that he will shortly arrive in Hongkong. He will be accompanied by a very clever young Australian vocalist, Miss Alyce Austin.

Mr. Blasecheck found great favour with the leading London papers some few years ago when he gave some recitals at the Queen's Hall, all of them speaking of him in terms of the highest praise. He had the honour of performing before His Majesty King Edward, and many well-known people have warmly praised his work. Indeed the late "Max O'Rell" said of him: "Mr. Blasecheck is the finest humorist I have ever heard of in my life," while Miss Ellen Terry writes: "Blasecheck is a master of interpretation."

### COMPANY REPORTS.

#### Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the forty-fourth ordinary meeting, to be held at the Society's offices at noon on Thursday, the 26th instant, states:—

1915 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$30 per share and the bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors, passed at the last annual meeting, there remains a balance of \$3,686,542.36 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

A final dividend to shareholders of \$20 per share on 15,438 shares ... \$308,760.00

A Bonus dividend to shareholders of \$10 per share on 15,438 shares ... 154,380.00

An addition to the Reinsurance Fund of \$100,000 at Exchange 2/11 ... \$34,782.62

To Building Reserve Fund \$10,000 at exchange 2/11 ... \$3,478.26

To be carried forward to underwriting expense account to close the account for the year 1915 ... 1,685,141.48

\$3,686,542.36

1916 Account.—The balance of Working Account on the 31st December, 1916, was \$5,128,845.56 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$30 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$463,140.00, and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$250,000.00, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—Since the last General Meeting, Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony and Mr. A. O. Lang, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., has joined the Board. In accordance with Clause 80 of the Articles of Association, Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Mr. J. A. Plummer retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. A. B. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

P. H. HOLYOAK,  
Chairman.  
Hongkong, 18th April, 1917.

#### The China Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the forty-eighth ordinary meeting, to be held at the Company's offices on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 12.30 p.m., states:—

1915 Account.—This account shows a net profit on working of \$369,547.65, which sum it is proposed to apportion as follows:—

Dividend of \$7.00 and Bonus of \$2.00 per Share on 22,000 Shares ... \$183,000.00

To add to Reinsurance Fund ... 100,000.00

To carry forward to Underwriting Suspense A/c ... 89,547.65

\$369,547.65

1916 Account.—The Balance at Credit of this Account is ... \$785,534.05

Directors.—Since the last General Meeting, Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony and Mr. A. O. Lang, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., has joined the Board. Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Mr. J. A. Plummer retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The annexed accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. B. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown, who offer themselves for re-election.

P. H. HOLYOAK,  
Chairman.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The famous castle of Coccy, which has been destroyed by the Germans in their retreat of destruction which causes so much rejoicing in Germany, was the most important feature of the village of Coccy-le Chateau, some fourteen miles south-west of Laon, a village rich in historical remains. The ruins are those of a feudal fortress, and embraced an area of over ten thousand square yards. The fortress was built about the middle of the thirteenth century by the lords of Coccy, a house famous in the history of France. In recent years it has been State property and has been restored and preserved as a State.

The train which conveyed Mr. Gerard from Madrid to Corunna was driven by a Duke. A British Duke, the late Duke of Sutherland, had a similar hobby. He was one of the suite of King Edward, when, as Prince of Wales, he made a tour of India, and it was his one amusement to drive the Royal train, clad in greasy trousers and a red shirt. The train was often stopped in order that the Prince might hold a formal reception in honour of some local Rajah, and on these occasions the Duke had to change into uniform, and was invariably late in consequence. The climax came when he hurried in the midst of the proceedings, buttoning his tunic with one hand and grasping with the other a large lump of cotton waste, with which he mopped his face. "Can nothing be done?" asked the Prince, more in sorrow than in anger.

The office of Earl Marshal of the United Kingdom, vacant by the death of the Duke of Norfolk, will once again have to be held in commission, says the *Daily Chronicle*. The position is hereditary in the Norfolk family, but as the new duke is only eight years of age he can hardly succeed to the office for some years. The late duke was only 13 when he succeeded to his title, and for eight years—from 1860 to 1868—the office was administered for him. The duties are numerous, and the late duke had probably a more varied experience of them than any of his ancestors, including as it did two coronations, the funerals of two Sovereigns, as well as of the Prince Consort, two Jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria, and countless duties connected with the war.

Mr. Gladstone was not the only great British statesman who blundered over the ethics of the American Civil War. Both Lord Russell and Lord Derby failed to profit by Mr. Gladstone's indiscretion, and a year later expressed sentiments antagonistic to the North in even stronger fashion. How near we were to war with America in the sixties we now hardly realise. Two envoys from the Southern States sailing to London in a British steamer, the Trent, were captured by a Northern ship. Palmerston dispatched an army to Canada, and demanded "instant apology for a violation of international law."

Peace hung in the balance, and prayers for war were said in the American Senate. One resolution was passed in favour of a navy "sufficient to defend the seas from the sway of an arbitrary trident." But the peril by good will was averted, and as soon as Lincoln's proclamation abolishing slavery was known England became wholeheartedly on his side. Lancashire refused to handle bales of cotton from slave States, and the President reciprocated by sending ships laden with flour for the starving workers of Lancashire.

Riga is one of the few Russian words in our day-to-day war vocabulary which does not lend itself to puzzling spelling variations, but it is more often than not mispronounced. That well-known literary chronicler the *ad fide* of a young lady who "went for a ride on a tig ah," has decided the pronunciation of Riga for most people, and it is only the merest man in the street who takes a running kick at the word and pronounces it "Riga." "Booga" is, of course, the correct pronunciation.



## EXCLUSION OF GERMANS FROM HONGKONG.

## TO-DAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSION.

## Outspoken Utterances by Unofficial Members.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak moved the resolution, of which he had given notice, in favour of excluding Germans from the Colony for a period of ten years after the war.

In doing so, he said:—Sir, I rise to make the following motion standing in my name:—

"It is the opinion of this Council that it is in the best interest of the Colony of Hongkong that persons of German nationality should be excluded therefrom for a period of at least ten years following the declaration of peace; and that, subsequently, they be only admitted into the Colony under strict license."

In speaking to the motion, and because I am most anxious to avoid anything in the nature of exaggeration on so important and far-reaching a matter as this, I crave the indulgence of your Excellency and this Council if I make rather free reference to notes.

At the outset, I would say that we do not presume to dictate to the Home Government on a question which affects all parts of our wide-flung Empire; but it is only a few days since your Excellency called attention, in a meeting of the Legislative Council, to the not wholly unworthy efforts of this Colony to help the Motherland in her hour of need in one way or another, and we contend that these, and our large annual military contribution, entitle us at any rate to indicate our wishes to the Home Government, and, with all deference, I believe that such a pronouncement will be welcomed by them for guidance when the whole question comes up for decision.

Australia, Canada and New Zealand have, I believe, already indicated their wishes in no uncertain manner, and Hongkong, with its great commercial interest, surely cannot be excluded, especially when it is remembered that at the forthcoming Imperial Conference—while the Dominions have their own representative—Hongkong, with other Crown Colonies, will be represented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It is noteworthy that in recent speeches made by prominent world politicians, an attempt is made to draw a line of demarcation between the German Government and the German people, and there is only too much cause to fear that, directly peace has been declared, we shall hear on all sides that it was the Prussians who made the war and that we have no quarrel with the peaceful Teutons.

Sir, the spirit which on the outbreak of war led to the disgraceful attacks in Berlin upon the Russian, French and especially the British Embassies, and compelled our Ambassador to slink out of Berlin in the grey dawn lest his party be attacked ere departure; to the invasion of Belgium with its attendant cold-blooded atrocities, as "a military necessity" in defiance of sacred treaties, and, later, to the murder of women and children on land and sea, whilst German officers and men looked on and jeered; and, later still, to the starvation and torture of "wounded and helpless prisoners-of-war, are not the products of the war but of the Prussian spirit which permeates the whole German nation, man, woman and child, and which will take years to eradicate. And we say that the people who can rejoice over nameless crimes—such as these—who revel in the pernicious doctrine that might is right, and that necessity justifies any crime, however damnable in the eyes of the world it may be, and who can celebrate such atrocious acts as the sinking of the Lusitania by declaring a public school holiday, to say nothing of the deliberate murder of Edith Cavell and Capt. Fryatt, and countless other horrors, are not fit to be received hereafter into the brotherhood of nations until they

have expiated their crimes against God and civilisation and truly reformed their ways.

Speaking for the mercantile community of Hongkong, which has by far the largest stake in the Colony, I say that we have no desire to be, indeed that we will not be—if it can be avoided—associated in this Colony, either socially or commercially, with men and women who thus far have failed to realise what honour, justice and mercy mean, who acknowledge neither international obligation nor Treaty, unless they stand to gain by doing so, and in whose nature there is no chord which vibrates to the claims of either.

A close study of the causes which led up to this terrible war, and of Germany's deliberate acts thus far, will convince anyone who is not blind to the truth that they are the inevitable result of the pernicious teaching of her professors and philosophers during the last two decades, and of the military and naval ambitions which were fostered by her rulers till the present Armageddon was the climax.

Beyond all this, and as an argument which more particularly affects the welfare of Hongkong, I have no hesitation in saying that the results of the German liquidations have abundantly proved that we are better without the Germans in trade, and that the vast business they created to our disadvantage was the result of a most pernicious credit system which did infinite harm to the Colony and which, when the Germans were interned, left an aftermath of evil in the shape of huge accumulations of stocks which the market could not possibly digest, and which took months of weary efforts to dispose, whilst British trade languished in proportion, and is still doing so.

With the internment of our enemies, the trade of the port, by common consent, and, thanks to the energy of the Chamber of Commerce, was once more placed upon a cash basis. I will not weary you with concrete examples, but I say unhesitatingly, and without fear of contradiction, that the trade of the Colony is to-day in a healthier state than for years past, and in the name of British trade interests, I plead with you that Germans shall not be allowed to return to the Colony for at least ten years to recommence their "Prussian tactics" in trade, which did the Colony so much injury in the past.

Further, I cannot help feeling that we have delayed too long in giving China a lead in this connection, and that a bold declaration of our views may strengthen her own and inspire her to join the Allies wholeheartedly in declaring war upon the enemies of progress and induce her to intern or banish those within her boundaries; the more so when she recalls the fact that this same Prussian spirit unblushingly reveals itself in the Kaiser's instructions to his troops during the Boxer Rebellion "to show no quarter and to teach the Chinese the might of Germany's military fist and never to look askance at a German", and which is commemorated by the Kettler Memorial in Peking.

In conclusion, and lest it be urged that we have over-looked possible German competition from new centres to the detriment of Hongkong, let it be said that, whilst we recognise such competition may arise, we are convinced it can be successfully met and are prepared to face it, especially when it is remembered that German firms are unlikely, for years to come, to receive the great assistance they did from British banks and discount houses in London in pre-war days, and I hope will never do again.

Finally, I would remind you that the views I have endeavoured, however incompetently, to set forth are unitedly shared and endorsed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which, at a recent meeting specially convened to consider the whole matter, unanimously adopted the identical motion on which I am now addressing you. The composition of this Committee is so well known to your Excellency and this Council that I am certain its carefully considered opinion will not fail to carry the weight it deserves with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Continued on page 8.)

## OIL DEALER FINED.

## Standard Oil Company's Trade Mark Infringed.

A case in which the Standard Oil Company sued an oil dealer for an infringement of their trade mark, was heard before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy this morning. The man was Leung Sing, an oil dealer, of 121, Queen's Road West.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared to prosecute, and Mr. F. X. D'Almada defended.

Mr. Grist said that on April 14 the defendant was found to have in his shop fifteen tins of kerosene oil bearing "Eagle" mark of the Standard Oil Company. As a matter of fact, it was a false mark, nearly resembling the correct one. Sanitary Inspector Taylor visited the premises and found marking still going on.

Evidence was given by Mr. W. D. Kraft, the Assistant Manager of the Company in Hongkong, who said that the marks were false ones. The oil in the tins had been tested by the Government Analyst, and it was found that the oil was not Standard Company's oil.

Inspector Taylor told his story of visiting the premises, and what he saw going on, saying there was a lot of paraphernalia there for the work of filling the tins and putting marks on them.

Inspector Terrett, inspector of dangerous goods, spoke to seizing the goods, and also said that he saw tins of "Cormet" oil, which was not genuine "Cormet" oil.

The defence was that the defendant purchased the oil as genuine "Eagle" oil, but, as some of the tins were leaking, he had them emptied so that a tinmith could mend them.

Mr. Grist characterised the case as one of the worst that had been before the Court, and asked for the full penalty of \$100.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$100, but declined to allow costs.

## A STREET FIGHT.

## Rival Chair Coolies' Battle Royal.

There was a regular battle royal between two groups of chair coolies on Tuesday night in Arbuthnot Road. It appears that about forty coolies, bailing from other streets, and armed with long bamboos, stones, glass and other missiles, launched an attack against the coolies who stand outside No. 8, Arbuthnot Road. A general affray ensued, and two coolies were in consequence badly hurt, one limping away moaning and bleeding. The Police later arrived on the scene, but by that time the affair was over.

The trouble originated from a squabble which took place the same evening over the securing of fares from the Chinese Ladies' War Sewing Party. It was raining at the time, and one or two chairs which happened to be passing went to the door of No. 5, Arbuthnot Road, where the sewing meetings are held, and offered to take the ladies to Robinson Road. This was resented by the coolies on the stand near the house, who held that it was not customary for coolies from other stands to do them in business in their rightful area. The visiting chair coolies, however, took no notice of the other coolies' whom they threatened. This eventually led to the disturbance reported.

## FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

For Homeless Populations in Northern France.

Sixth List:—	
E. M. French ...	\$ 50
William Sinclair ...	20
R. de Souza ...	100
Sir Robert Ho Tung ...	500
Ho Wing ...	50
Wing Fat Hong & Chan ...	
Pek-Chun ...	200
H.M. N. Nemazeo ...	100
W.D. Kraft ...	100
Gerard Dreyard ...	100
Mrs. Brotherton Barker ...	10
Frank Smith ...	50
M. M. Layton & Co. ...	50
F. A. Perry ...	10
E. F. Annett ...	25
Mrs. and Misses Jessels ...	100
W. E. F. ...	10
J. H. Van Gennep Lubus ...	25
Previous Lists ...	\$10,280.70
Total ...	\$11,780.70

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED  
SHIPMENT OF  
PRIME & DELICIOUS  
AUSTRALIAN  
APPLES.

## THE PRICE OF PAIN.

Women should realise that it is not war-time economy to be ill. Pain has its price. The money saved by self-neglect has to be paid over and over again in permanent ill-health and loss of working power. What use is it to save the cost of a little medicine now, and run the risk of ruining your constitution by not taking care of yourself while there is time?

A woman who allows herself to suffer at intervals, is laying up a terrible future for herself in after years. The backache and pain in the side and hips which lay her for a day on the sofa, or make her life a misery as she heroically refuses to give up, are only the present signs. Every time she neglects these she is preparing for worse trouble and perhaps total invalidism later on. She is allowing her blood to grow poorer and poorer, until it will be too weak and thin to sustain her. The new, rich blood which Dr. Williams' pink pills will give her will ease her present pain and protect her future health. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people can be obtained of any dealer, or post free, \$1.50 per bottle, or \$3/- for six, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

A free book, "Plain Talks to Women" (send post card to above address) will tell you much that every woman should know.

## New Electric Industrial Company.

A Japanese report says the proposed establishment of a new electric industrial company at Shanghai with a capital of \$1,000,000 under joint Sino-Japanese management is expected to be announced shortly. The site of the new plant was fixed on March 29. The company is to commence activity in co-operation with another industrial company to be established on a capital of \$1,000,000.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on  
**WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY**  
the 25th, & 26th, April, 1917.  
commencing each day at 11 a.m.  
(and continuing in the afternoon at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Black & Brown Boots & Shoes, Patent leather dress boots, Buckskin boots and shoes, rope sole shoes, fine quality coloured linen soft shirts, white woollen sweaters, wolen vests, American linen under suits, bath gowns, bathing suits & drawers, silk & hosiery, socks, silk ties, sun hats, straw hats, silk mufflers, lady's & gent's raincoats.

Also  
A Quantity of Real Panama Hats.  
On view from Tuesday, the 24th, inst.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash.  
GEO. F. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

## SAKURA BEER



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ALEXANDRA BUILDING.



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We have just received a delivery of

## WATERPROOFS.

Made by a renowned maker of fully tested cloth in all weights and sizes at prices ranging from \$17.50 each.

SPECIALLY MADE COATS FOR GOLFERS, MOTOR-CYCLISTS and SPORTS WEAR.

## MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists  
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SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

"We have just received a new Consignment of

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SUITINGS.

GREY and WHITE "FLANNELS"

"SERGES" and "CASHMERES."

STYLE and FIT GUARANTEED.

NEW  
COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- |      |  |                   |
|------|--|-------------------|
| 2721 | (Thou art Risen my Beloved. Bass.                |                   |
|      | (Back from France. " "                           |                   |
| 2724 | (When you and I were young, Maggie. Trio.        |                   |
|      | (Ever of Thee. " "                               |                   |
| 2725 | (Sonny Little "Fleur-de-Lis. " "                 | Contralto.        |
| 2726 | (You'll always be the same Baby. Duet.           |                   |
|      | (High Jinks. " "                                 | Solo & Quartette. |
| 2731 | (God send you back To me. Baritone               |                   |
|      | (The Trail that leads to Home. Solo & Quartette. |                   |

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# EXTRA

## THE EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

## Some of This Afternoon's Speeches.

The Hon. Mr Holyoak made some further points, and asked for a division to be taken. Those voting for the resolution were:—The Hon. Mr H. E. Pallock, K.C., the Hon. Mr E. Shellin, the Hon. Mr P. H. Holyoak, and the Hon. Mr C. E. Anton; those voting against being the Hon. Mr Wei Yeh, Hon. Mr Yan Chin-yak, Hon. Mr C. Mei Kwan, Hon. Mr E. R. Halliday, Hon. Mr W. W. Chakshin, Hon. Mr E. D. O. Wells, Hon. Mr J. V. H. Kemp, Hon. Mr Ousef Seaver and H. R. Major General Ventura.







## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1.)

## AUSTRIA'S TROUBLES.

## Two More Ministers Resign.

London, April 18.  
A telegram from Vienna indicates that acute political trouble exists. Two more Ministers have resigned, it is believed because of the convocation of the Reichsrath next month as highly important, fearing that the Russian Revolution will stimulate the demands for reforms.

## THE BERLIN STRIKERS.

## Bread, Political Reform and Peace Wanted.

London, April 18.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Vorwaerts declares that the Berlin strikers, who have resumed work, want more bread, political reforms and especially peace. It urges the Government to act accordingly.

## CANADIANS AT THE FRONT.

London, April 18.  
Sir Robert Borden, in a speech, said that there are at present 125,000 Canadians in France.

## THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

## British Shipping Returns.

London, April 18.  
The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of ships during the week numbered 2,379 and the sailings 2,331. The vessels sent were nineteen over 1,600 tons and nine under 1,600 tons. Fifteen were unsuccessfully attacked and twelve fishing vessels sunk.

## Italian Returns.

London, April 18.  
An Italian naval communique states that for the week ending the 15th inst., 454 ships arrived in and 419 left Italy. Five Italian ships under 3,500 tons were sunk, as also were two sailing vessels, one under 150 tons.

## NEW FOOD ORDER.

London, April 18.  
The Press Bureau announces that under Lord Devonport's Order, light pastries, muffins, crumpets, tea cakes and ornamented cakes are prohibited, while scones are to contain only 50 per cent. of wheat flour and cakes 30 per cent. Cakes and biscuits are allowed 15 per cent. of sugar, and buns ten per cent. Scones are to contain no sugar.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

## British Make Further Progress.

London, April 17.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that his forces have made further progress north of Gouzeaucourt, near Havringcourt Wood. Encounters occurred throughout the day to the west and north-west of Lens, where we continue to press the enemy. Hostile attempts to drive back our advanced troops failed. Much useful aeroplane work was done on Monday despite the exceedingly unfavourable weather. Three German machines were driven down damaged. In most cases the enemy avoided combat. Five of ours are missing.

On the French front the enemy is resisting and counter-attacking in most determined fashion and there is every indication that the battle will be long and bitter and will continue until a decision is reached. The correspondent watched the encirclement of one of the most powerfully organized villages, which was a network of machine-gunned caves and cellars protected in front by fortified quarries and a fire-swept valley. The whole was impregnable by frontal attack. The rapidity of the fire of the "seventy-fives" preceding the attack was most amazing, the batteries belching scores of shells per minute for several minutes continuously. The infantry however, did not attempt to take the village, which was encircled, as their objective was the plateau beyond.

## A Garbled German Version.

London, April 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, referring to the capture of twenty-two guns at Lagnicourt, claimed by the German wireless on the 16th, says: The communique assumes the most florid efforts of a Baghdad mendicant. An advanced German wave admittedly reached a number of our guns which had been punishing them and began placing dynamite in the breachblocks. Owing to the swiftness of our counter-attacks only four eighteen-pounders and one light howitzer were disabled. Then the Germans were driven back on their own wire, where they were simply mowed down. Not a single gun was removed from the spot where it stood previous to the German attack.

## French Forging Ahead.

London, April 18.  
A French communique says: We have extended our action east of Rheims and attacked the German lines between Prunoy and the St. Hilaire-St. Souplet road. Notwithstanding violent squalls of rain and snow our troops advanced with irresistible ardour and carried on a front of fifteen kilometres, despite the enemy's resistance, the whole of the first German position. Our troops, pushing beyond the position south of Mouvencourt, brilliantly conquered for an extent of eleven kilometres a line solidly organized on the heights from Mount Cornillet to the east of Vandivincourt. Further east a spirited action resulted in our capturing the village of Auberville and the powerful fortified salient formed by the German line around the village on a front of three kilometres.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

## THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Enemy counter-attacks in the Mount Cornillet direction were shattered and we took prisoner over 2,500 hares about. Between Soissons and Rheims we resumed a destructive fire on German organisations and destroyed works where small enemy parties were still resisting. We repulsed in the afternoon, by fire and the bayonet, a strong counter-attack on the region of Hurtleise farm. A violent attempt was made on the sector of Courcy occupied by the Russians. It also failed.

During the 16th, in the battle between Soissons and Rheims, our troops broke up most important German forces who were expecting to attack. The enemy brought up nineteen divisions and prisoners state that orders were given to hold out at any cost on the first position, which had been deepened. The enemy suffered heavy losses in this battle as well as on the preceding days. On the eve of the attack an enemy division engaged doing relief in the sector of a neighbouring division lost a large part of its effectiveness through the violence of our artillery fire. The number of unwounded taken prisoner between Soissons and Rheims is now eleven thousand.

## LABOUR STRIKE IN GERMANY.

London, April 17.  
For some days past news has been arriving of grave industrial discontent in Germany. A great strike of metal and wood workers and transportation workers broke out during the week-end in Berlin. This is the first serious labour trouble since the munition workers' strike after the conviction of Dr. Liebknecht. Well over a hundred thousand are out. The strike is due apparently to the reduction of the bread ration. No disturbances have broken out. The men either did not appear at work at all or left after breakfast. Some munition workers have also struck. The papers gloss the affair over declaring that work at some of the large munition factories is being carried on by almost all hands. There have been street gatherings and street processions, pacifist leaflets being distributed. A strikers' procession in greater Berlin endeavoured to penetrate part of the city but found access barred by the police, though some bodies of them succeeded in entering the interior of the city.

Trades Union leaders are doing their utmost to pacify the men and have harangued them, describing the negotiations with the Government on the food question, with the result that the movement has been kept within the bounds of Berlin. But probably it is more serious in other labour centres, such as Chemnitz, from which no reports have yet been received.

It is significant that a telegram was allowed to leave Germany in the evening stating that in a great majority of the works which yesterday were idle work was resumed to-day. A German wireless message to-night airily remarks that only 125,000 had struck work.

The situation is not rendered any easier by a statement issued by the German Agricultural Society that a severe winter and protracted frosts have considerably damaged the winter wheat, and farmers are urged to sow all the summer wheat possible especially as barley is most scarce.

## THE KING REVIEWS AUSTRALIANS.

London, April 18.  
His Majesty the King reviewed the Australian troops on Salisbury Plain, where he was welcomed by a distinguished company including the High Commissioner, the Agents General, American attaches and General Turner, officer commanding the Canadians.

His Majesty minutely inspected the lines, then the troops marched past eliciting the hearty cheers of hundreds of spectators on the hillside. The troops were commanded by General Newton Moore. His Majesty said he was more than delighted with the troops and all he had seen. Before leaving he decorated a number of Australian officers, these including Captain Moore who was at Gallipoli. Here the Captain captured two machine guns and killed five Turks single-handed.

The King, in a message to General Newton Moore at the conclusion of the review, expressed his satisfaction with the appearance of the men. "You are a fine body of men," His Majesty said, "and I know you will acquit yourselves with credit when you reinforce the splendid Australian divisions at the front."

## WAR CONFERENCE DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.

London, April 18.  
A reception was given at the Imperial Institute in honour of the Dominions and Indian delegates to the War Conference. It was organised by the British Imperial League, the British Empire Club and other bodies and there were 2,500 guests, including Sir Robert L. Borden, the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, Sir Joseph Ward, General Smuts, Sir Edward and Lady Morris, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir James S. Meston, Sir Setayendra P. Sinha, the High Commissioners and Agents General, Viscount Milner, Sir Edward and Lady Carson, Lord and Lady Selborne, Sir George and Lady Reid.

The hostess was the Dowager-Countess of Jersey. Mr. Lloyd George sent a message regretting his inability to attend.

In an address of welcome the organisers said: Many a battlefield had proved to the world that in fighting and in death the sons of the Empire were not divided. Your presence in London at this critical time as Statesmen and Imperial Advisers equally proves how undivided are the councils of the Empire.

## SUBMARINE NEAR NEW YORK.

Washington, April 18.  
A German submarine fired on an American destroyer one hundred miles south of New York. Thus the German submarine blockade of American ports has begun.

## NEW SHIPBUILDING PROJECTS.

London, April 17.  
The Press Bureau states that the Shipping Controller invites information regarding any projects to establish new shipbuilding yards and also seeks to expedite the construction of marine engines.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## To-day's Trials.

The April Criminal Sessions were continued at the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. J. J. Gompertz).

A Heavy Sentence for Robbers. The case which we reported yesterday in which five men were charged with robbery and kidnapping on Lantau Island was finished late yesterday afternoon.

The jury was brought in returning a verdict of "Guilty," and on the first, second, third and fifth prisoners, the Puisne Judge passed sentence of seven years' hard labour each for the robbery, and four years' each for kidnapping, the sentences to run consecutively.—11 years in all.

As regards the fourth prisoner, the jury were by a majority of four to three in favour of his conviction, but as the majority was insufficient, the man was ordered to be detained in police custody, awaiting consideration of the case by the Attorney General.

## A Post Office Larceny.

Before the Puisne Judge, Yung Hing, a postman, was charged with the larceny of a cheque from a letter, and a Sanitary Board coolie named Mak Koo was charged with uttering the cheque with a false chop with intent to defraud.

Mr. G. N. Orme appeared to prosecute in both cases.

The postman pleaded guilty, and it was stated that Mr. F. C. Jenkin, wished to address the Court in mitigation. As he was engaged in the other Court, the case was allowed to stand over until later in the day.

The coolie who tried to cash the cheque was undefended. He said it was given him by another man who, asked him to cash it, promising him payment for doing so. He did not know that the chop on it was a forged one.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs S. Greenfield, Chan Hon-ky, W. O. Jackson, H. B. Pereira, H. R. Squire, B. W. Tape and W. A. Cornell.

In opening the case, Mr. Orme stated that the defendant was charged with forging a draft on the Banco Asiatico Bank for \$135. On March 14, the man went to the Bank and produced the draft, which was in favour of the Sun Fat Lung. The draft whose duty it is to compare the chops on cheques with those in the register, found that the chop was not a good one, and later the accountant of the firm attended and denied all knowledge of the defendant. The cheque was from a bank in Los Angeles, California. The question for the jury to decide was whether the prisoner knew that the chop was a forged one.

Evidence for the prosecution having been given, prisoner's statement at the Police Court was read, this saying that the cheque was given him by Postman No. 12, to cash. This postman has since absconded.

Prisoner said he did not wish to make any further statements, nor to call any witness. Without retiring, the jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship, having said that he fully agreed with the jury's verdict, passed sentence of three years' hard labour.

Addressing His Lordship on behalf of the postman, Mr. Jenkin spoke of the man's previous good character, and of the fact that he was a support to his aged parents, as well as to other members of his family.

Mr. Orme spoke of the seriousness of having the public mail tampered with, and his Lordship passed sentence of three years' hard labour.

A Formality. At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, Letters Patent were read, constituting the Office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong.

These have recently been received in the Colony, and will be proclaimed in a Proclamation. It is necessary to read them in public, and this afternoon's Council meeting was taken advantage of.

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## EXCLUSION OF GERMANS FROM HONGKONG.

(Continued from Page 5.)

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Auton, in seconding, said that he was fully in accord with the motion's intention and with the desirability of excluding Germans from the Colony for a period of years. It had been repeatedly said that we were not fighting the German people, and it was possible that at the beginning of the war there was an element of truth in that. But it was true to say that the German nation was warring against us, and if they had been successful in gaining world-wide dominion, he was sure that we should have received very little sympathy or consideration from them. It was claimed that the ruling section of Germany was only responsible, but it was the people who were responsible for their governors and that made them responsible for every atrocity and violation of all laws, human and divine, which had been carried out. He did not think that the commercial argument of the question carried much weight, but thought that they should look at the sentimental side, and support principles of humanity, righteousness and justice. In conclusion, he did not think that they could ask the young men who would return to the Colony at the end of the war to associate with Germans for a long time to come.

Mr. Pollock, in supporting the motion said:—Sir, I submit that this resolution ought to be accepted by the Government, supported, as it is, by the expert opinion of the business men composing the Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. On such a matter as this, the opinion of such a body is entitled to the greatest possible weight. It is sought by this motion to pass on that opinion to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Surely this is a very proper course for this Council to adopt. I would even go so far as to say that it is the positive duty of this Council to pass on this opinion of business men to the Secretary of State, seeing that that official is the representative of the Crown Colonies upon the Imperial Committee which is sitting to consider post-war trade problems. Surely this Colony, through its Council, must have the right to instruct its own representative. Surely we are not going to be told that either the Constitution of this Colony or instructions from the Secretary of State forbid the passing of such a resolution as this. Then what other argument can be alleged for not acceding to this motion? Are we to be told that this motion cannot be accepted on the plea that it will embarrass the Home Government? Such a plea would, I submit, be absolutely unsound, for the reason that this resolution involves no conflict whatever between this Council and the Home Authorities. We are simply asking for leave to lay the views of this Colony, this important outpost of the Empire in the Far East, before the Home Authorities. Are we to be refused such leave? Sir, I have considered this resolution, and the possible grounds of Government objection to it, from every point of view, and I have been finally forced to one conclusion, namely, that if the Government refuses to vote for this motion, it can do so logically and constitutionally on one single ground, namely, on the ground that it does not agree with this resolution. Now, as I have already urged, the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce ought to be conclusive with the Government upon the mercantile aspect of this question. Therefore, as a mere matter of cold business, there can be no doubt that this motion ought to be accepted by the Government. But, Sir, this resolution has something more behind it than the mere matter of dollars and cents. We are fighting the cause of civilisation against barbarism. At a recent meeting at the Aldershot Club, Sir Edward Carson, the First Lord of the Admiralty said:—"We have to deal with an enemy who has set at naught all the barbarities which, as the result of centuries, have been embodied in our international law." That is the

## The Salt Gabelle.

Upon the order of Sir Richard Dane, Inspector-General of the Salt Gabelle, five million dollars were released to the Chinese Government yesterday, which are for the month of March.

## Sausage in Trombones.

Vevey Feb. 10.—All Switzerland is laughing over an incident reported from the frontier. After a tour of German Switzerland under the leadership of Herr Richard Strauss, the famous Mannheim orchestra returned to Germany. But at the frontier an odour unusual in musical instruments aroused the suspicions of the Swiss Customs officials, who, upon examination, found trombones, cellos, tubas and double basses stuffed with sausages, meat, fat, and other delicacies. To the orchestra's great chagrin all were confiscated and a heavy fine imposed.

## opinion of a very eminent lawyer, and, when we consider the nature of some of those breaches of law, such as the indiscriminate submarineing of passenger and hospital ships, and the wholesale sowing of the seas with floating mines, and when we also consider the brutal treatment meted out to our prisoners of war, by German women as well as by German men, we must surely refuse a welcome back to our shores to people of German nationality, people who are not only brutal to the living but even desecrate the remains of the dead. Sir, my honourable friend has pointed out that the Dominions are at one with us in their sentiments upon this subject, and I would add that Great Britain is equally at one with us, for, at a recent meeting in London, Sir Alagon Kirk, the President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, said:—"Of this I am certain, that the people of this country will never again stand German intrigue and German spying and German monopoly and dishonest trading, such as have been tolerated for the last 20 or 30 years in this country. Let the Government back us up, and we will show that British producers are the best in the world." Sir, that is what we are asking for now. We are asking the Government to "back us up."

Speeches were made by other members of the Council, and his Excellency the Governor, announced of which will be found in an extra.

## The Vote.

The resolution, on being put, was lost by nine votes to four, the Hon. Mr. E. Shalloo and the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., supporting the motion and opposing it.

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## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Japan's Prosperity.

Evidence of the general prosperity of Japan is found in the following figures supplied by the Japan Chamber of Commerce:—During March the principal Clearing Houses numbered 1,185,533, valued at ¥1,942,941,798, showing an increase of ¥56,984,501 in value and of 159,820 in number as compared with the preceding month. The total clearings from the beginning of the year up to date numbered 3,214,693, valued at ¥5,694,502,819. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, these figures show an increase of 367,220 in number and of ¥1,779,317,012 in value. The following shows last month's figures for each Clearing House:—

Oakka	370,066	¥633,553,604
Tokyo	574,157	¥1,291,825,825
Kobe	85,514	¥17,489,580
Yokohama	65,534	¥14,154,888
Kobe	93,234	¥14,451,120
Nagoya	56,493	¥7,823,323

1,185,533 ¥1,942,941,798

## Chinese Cotton.

The weekly cotton market report of Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. for April 12 states:—The market during the past week has been featureless in so far as any fresh transactions are concerned, mills generally being out of the market for the time being. On the other hand prices have advanced some four to five mace in sympathy with the rise in America. Arrivals of Tunchow and Shanghai have diminished to some 800 to 1,000 bales daily, farmers being quite reluctant to sell even at the ruling high rates, and the general opinion prevalent is that we shall see higher prices during May. How far this is likely to be materialised, depends more or less on the American situation, coupled with silver news, and we therefore think it futile to make any forecast for the present and can only say that the general opinion is bullish. Tone of the market, firm.

## Manchester Goods.

London March 8.—Cotton values have been strengthening and a firm tone prevails. While there has been no improvement in business in Manchester for cloth, it is suggested in some quarters that there is a more hopeful feeling about. On the other hand, the Indian tariff proposals have had a demoralising effect. Messrs. Robert Barbour and Brother, Ltd., write in their monthly market report:—The month opened with a sensational slump in cotton in America, which was reflected to a lesser degree in local markets. Curiously enough, whereas the probability of war between the United States and Germany was sufficient to produce more or less of a panic, the actual breaking off of diplomatic relations tended to steady the market. Spot cotton, as low as 10.18 on 5th ult., consistently improved from that day to the end of the month with but minor downward fluctuations, and closed at 11.60. Egyptian cotton, with many consecutive days unchanged quotations, steadily appreciated throughout the month, fully good fair ranging from 21.20 to 22.65. On the top of two small crops the necessity for a large one is self-evident. Whether it is no lack, or the idea still prevalent abroad that peace will mean a lower level of prices, our market has undoubtedly suffered from a scarcity of trade unknown for a very long time. India has been practically unheard of, and the only bright spot has been China, though its illumination has, perhaps, been somewhat unduly magnified by the extreme dullness of other contributing centres. Most spinners and manufacturers, in spite of diminished output capacity, are wanting work, and irregularity in prices is becoming more frequent and pronounced. In goods we cannot point to any improvement worth naming, but perhaps the general tone is a little less despondent. We quote medium China, 16 by 15 8/16, 11s. 6d.; 19 by 19 1/16, 14s. 6d.

For the best Meats, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before the war prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE

## CORNISH WOLFRAM.

## Material for High-Speed Steel.

An important programme of mining development is being undertaken by the Duchy of Cornwall, the principal object being the recovery of wolfram. This mineral is at present in great demand for the production of tungsten, a metal which is necessary for the manufacture of high-speed steel.

The scene of the operations is on the extreme eastern edge of Cornwall, a few miles to the west of Tavistock. Here, as in several other areas in the county, wolfram is found together with tin. In the old days it was rather a nuisance to the miners, whose quest was for tin. As wolfram and cassiterite (tin ore) are of practically the same specific gravity they could not be separated by the hydraulic ore-dressing methods ordinarily employed, yet they were heavily penalised by the smelters if their tin concentrates contained more than 2 or 3 per cent. of wolfram; indeed, the name wolfram is said to have been applied on account of the mineral causing loss of tin in smelting, in the same sense as antimony was called "the wolf" by the alchemist because it devoured the base metals when employed in refining gold. The expedient was adopted of picking out the wolfram by hand from the cassiterite, the two being readily distinguishable by the eye, and the dumps of rejected mineral thus formed have proved rich sources of wolfram, though probably the best of them have now been used. When at the beginning of this century high speed steel brought tungsten into demand the tables were turned and wolfram came into its own, and now the miner strives to have not more than 2 per cent. of tin in his wolfram concentrates.

The work on which the Duchy of Cornwall is engaged falls into three parts. The first is at Kit Hill, which forms the westerly part of Hingston Down and rises nearly 1,100ft. above sea level. Here a coean or cutting is being driven north and south across the surface of the hill. It is about 700ft. in length and wide enough to take a narrow-gauge tramline, and has an average depth of about 15ft. For the greater part of its course it runs through granite, though a portion at the southern end is in kiles, and in the granite section it has cut through a number of promising lodes of wolfram and tin. These lodes, which run roughly east and west, are vertical and contain a varying number of veins of mineral. The largest disclosed so far is about 21ft. wide. In addition several other cuttings have been made having an aggregate length about equal to that of the coean.

As the lodes rise to the surface the workings, from which some four tons of wolfram have already been obtained, are of the nature of quarrying rather than mining, but developments in the direction of deep mining are contemplated. About 40 years ago a tunnel was driven into the hill from its northern base for a length of 2,000ft., and it is proposed to continue this tunnel for another 1,000ft. to meet the continuation of an old shaft on the top of the hill. A pipe line to convey compressed air for the drills is already in place, but compressing plant has yet to be provided. One advantage gained from this arrangement will be that the hill will be automatically drained, so that the expense of pumping, which has proved fatal to many mining enterprises in Cornwall, will be avoided.

The second area on which the Duchy authorities are working is farther east on Hingston or Hengist Down. That down is the traditional scene of the fight between Hengist and Horsa, and there is an old Cornish rhyme which says:—  
Hingston Down well wrought,  
Worth London town well bought.  
Although the numerous shafts and chimneys dotted over the surface are evidence that efforts have not been wanting to ensure that the down shall be "well wrought," the results have never equalled expectations. At the Plantation Shaft, however, a considerable quantity of wolfram has

been blocked out, and work here is to be pressed forward vigorously as soon as men can be spared from the Kit Hill coean, which has hitherto absorbed most of the energy of the labour available.

The third part of the Duchy's enterprise is represented by the mine and ore-dressing works at Gunnislake Clitters, situated on a steep bank beside the River Tamar, 8 miles or so from the Hingston Down mines. Work will be resumed on the mine here in due course, but at present attention is being paid to the remodelling of the mill, which stopped work in 1909 and lay idle until recently. During this period the plant deteriorated considerably, and in consequence when the Duchy, which had acquired the mill, decided to work it again, a general overhauling was required. One of the chief tasks has been the substitution, with important economies in fuel, of a gas engine of 180 h.p. driven by a gas producer for the steam engine originally installed for the generation of electric current. There are 25 Californian stamps, of which 10 are now at work. Preparations are being made to provide the washing table required for the remaining 15, but even the equipment for the first 10 is not yet quite complete, arrangements being in progress to ensure a 60 per cent. recovery of wolfram and tin, which is distinctly above the Cornish average.

At present the ore comes to the mill by road, but the erection of an aerial ropeway is being thought of to handle the material from Kit Hill. The process of treating the ore consists roughly in breaking it in stone crushers, passing it through the stamps, and separating the valuable minerals from the sand by means of washing tables and other devices, for all of which abundance of water is required. But, as has been mentioned before, the specific gravity of wolfram and cassiterite being practically the same the two cannot be separated by these means, and therefore recourse is had to a magnetic separator.

This consists of four electromagnets successively increasing power, and its action depends on the fact that while iron is highly and wolfram slightly magnetic tin is not so at all. The concentrates, previously dried, are carried on a travelling belt below the poles of the magnets, and between this belt and each magnet are rubber bands moving at right angles to the belt. Thus as the concentrates come under the influence of the first pair of weaker magnets the iron particles are attracted up from the belt to the lower side of the rubber bands, from which they drop off into receptacles as they pass out of the magnetic field. The wolfram particles are similarly removed by the next pair of bands and stronger magnets, while the tin is carried on the travelling belt and discharged into another box. It may be necessary to pass the wolfram portion through the separator more than once in order to obtain a product of the desired degree of purity.—*Times*.

## GERMAN WAR TAXES.

## Hopes of an Indemnity.

Discussing the proposed new German war taxes, the *Local-Manager* of February 14 mentions the possibility of a war profits tax of a retrospective character, in addition to an increase of 20 per cent. on the existing tax. An Imperial tax on railway traffic has also been considered. With regard to the reported coal tax, the proposal is that every ton shall pay a certain amount, probably 1s or 2 marks, to the State, before the coal is brought into the market. In ordinary times Germany produces about 500,000,000 tons of coal yearly, so that a tax of two marks would produce one milliard marks. Count von Papen says that coalowners would accept the new tax fairly willingly, "as they hope the danger of the nationalisation of the coal industry would be prevented by it." The *Dresdener Nachrichten* estimates Germany's war expenditure as already 120 milliards of marks, and draws a sombre picture of the future of the Empire if no war indemnity is received from Germany's enemies.

## HAIG INTERVIEW.

## His Frank Talk with French Journalists.

Sir Douglas Haig's interview with influential French journalists, and the circumstances in which it was published without the knowledge of the War Cabinet, were explained by Mr. Bonar Law in Parliament recently.

"From time to time," said Mr. Bonar Law, "Sir Douglas Haig has seen influential gentlemen, both journalists and others, from Allied and neutral countries. On this occasion he met several influential journalists, and had with them a frank conversation, in which he gave his general view of the situation."

Proofs of the interviews were sent to General Headquarters, but owing to the action of a subordinate they were not, unfortunately, submitted to Sir Douglas Haig himself.

Mr. Dillon asked, in view of the conflicting reports of the interview, whether the Government would circulate an authoritative report?

Mr. Bonar Law said there were two or three interviews, and all of them were sent to Headquarters, but, unfortunately, none of them was presented to Sir Douglas Haig.

Sir Henry D'Azil inquired how long the interview was kept back by the Press Bureau before publication, and whether any steps were taken to consult the War Cabinet or Sir Douglas Haig before publication.

Mr. Bonar Law said:—I believe the interviews were obtained by the Press Bureau, but I am not sure, and I do not know for what purpose. The War Cabinet knew nothing about it until they saw the interviews in the newspapers.

Mr. Snowden said that under the King's Regulations no officer was permitted to give interviews or publish articles before obtaining the permission of the War Office. "Seeing that was not done in this case," he asked, "what action do the Government propose to take in this matter?"

Mr. Bonar Law:—I am not sure what the King's Regulations are on this point, but it has been the obvious custom of this Government, and the preceding ones, that influential people of our Allies should be permitted to see the Commanders-in-Chief of both the Army and the Navy. I do not think it is in itself an undesirable practice.

Mr. Snowden asked why the Press Bureau told the newspapers two days after the interviews had appeared in the Press that they were not to publish reports of the interviews.

Mr. Bonar Law:—I cannot answer that question, but if the hon. member chooses to put it down on the paper, I will try to answer it.

Mr. Pringle:—Was one of the interviews initiated by the Chief of the Staff of Sir Douglas Haig, and if so which one?

Mr. Bonar Law:—I have already said that the interviews were submitted to the Headquarters Staff, but I do not think they were seen by the staff who are responsible for them. As the question affects the Commander-in-Chief and influential men of our Allies, I do not think it is in the public interest to pursue the matter.—(Loud cheers.)

ture of the future of the Empire if no war indemnity is received from Germany's enemies. The burden (it says) would become so heavy that part of the costs of education would have to be scratched; all salaries diminished; social reforms limited; rents and prices of foodstuffs raised. Great masses of the middle classes would become poor, and there would be an economic throttling of home industries which would make itself felt from Krupp's to the humblest labourer. There is no more bloody sarcasm than that of the programme of Schiedemann, who wished to make an end of the war in such a way that every State should pay its own costs. He who gives such advice to the German Fatherland is leading it towards suicide. Every day the war continues the question of laying upon the enemy the greater part of the war costs becomes more imperative; demand of existence of the Empire.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	710
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	375
North Chinas	150
Unions	3915
Yangtzes	73217
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	155
H.K. Fires	330
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	82
Steamboats	118
Indos (Def.)	124
Indos (Pref.)	411
Shells	1071
Ferries	54
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	112
Malabons	32
MINING.	
Kallans	361
Langkats	174
Raubas	225
Tronohs	276
Urals	231
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	82
Kowloon Docks	123
Shai Docks	90
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	100
H.K. Hotels	102
Land Invest.	97
H'phreys Est.	625
K'loon Lands	33
Shai Lands	80
West Points	75
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	147
Kung Yiks	14
Shai Cottons	120
Yangtzeppos	5
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	8
China Light & P. b.	475
Providents	8
Dairy Farms	234
Green Islands	80
H.K. Electrics	304
H.K. Ice Co.	151
Ropes	234
Steel Foundries	10
Trams, Low Level	730
Trams, Peak, old	93
Trams, Peak, new	1
Laundries	840
U. Waterboats	16
Watsons	6
Wm. Powells	6
Morning Posts	23

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY  
APRIL 19, 1917.  
BENJAMIN & POTTS,  
Share and General Brokers,  
Princes Building.  
Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T	2/4 3/4
Demand	2/4 7/16
30 d/s	2/4 1/2
60 d/s	2/4 1/2
4 m/s	2/4 11/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	100 3/4
T/T Japan	100 3/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	56 1/4
co & New York	
T/T Java	136 1/4
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	32 1/2
Demand, Paris	32 1/4

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/5 3/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 5/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 7/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 7/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	57 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	33 1/4
6 m/s. France	33 1/4
Demand, Germany	56 3/4
Demand, New York	56 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	112 1/4
Demand, Singapore	100 3/4
On Haiphong	3 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	2 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok	65 1/4
Sovereign	840 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	36 1/4

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

## DISCOUNT PER 100.

Chinese	20 cts. places
Chinese	10 cts. places
Hongkong	20 cts. places
Hongkong	10 cts. places

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,  
Chief Manager.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	EVERY 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.15 P.M. and 9 P.M. 6.30 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.

every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

10.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

10.15 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

10.30 A.M. to 1.30 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

10.45 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

11.15 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

11.30 A.M. to 1.30 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

11.45 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

12.15 P.M. to 12.15 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

12.30 P.M. to 12.30 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

12.45 P.M. to 12.45 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

1.15 P.M. to 1.15 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

1.30 P.M. to 1.30 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

1.45 P.M. to 1.45 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

2.15 P.M. to 2.15 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

2.30 P.M. to 2.30 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

2.45 P.M. to 2.45 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.15 P.M. to 3.15 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.30 P.M. to 3.30 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.45 P.M. to 3.45 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

4.15 P.M. to 4.15 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

4.30 P.M. to 4.30 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

4.45 P.M. to 4.45 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

5.15 P.M. to 5.15 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

5.30 P.M. to 5.30 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

5.45 P.M. to 5.45 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

6.15 P.M. to 6.15 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

6.30 P.M. to 6.30 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

6.45 P.M. to 6.45 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

7.15 P.M. to 7.15 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

7.30 P.M. to 7.30 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

7.45 P.M. to 7.45 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

8.15 P.M. to 8.15 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

8.30 P.M. to 8.30 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

8.45 P.M. to 8.45 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

9.15 P.M. to 9.15 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

9.30 P.M. to 9.3



